Nothing will go on record. I have already given the decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Nothing will go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you come to the well of the House... *(Interruptions)*... Some hon. Members met me this morning and I told them that the House can take up this issue tomorrow. Today, other business is there. Tomorrow, after the Question Hour, we can take up this issue as the first thing.

SOME HON. MEMEBRS: Thank you, Sir.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Widespread Violation fo Labour Laws

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, human distress is never a matter of concern in this country. We have been discussing about economic, fundamentals, we have been talking about economic slow-down, we have been talking about technology, but the man who runs the machine is always ignored and is made a victim. There is no concern for him. We have been concerned about the decline in agricultural production. But the question of enforcement of minimum wages in the agricultural sector was never considered or implemented by the successive Governments. Sir, violation of labour laws is widespread in the country. Why is the labour force being given a raw deal? That is the primary question. Kindly consider that the labour force of the country constitutes not less than 30 to 40 crores of the total population of the country. The defaulters have not paid provident fund dues which are in the region of Rs. 500 crores. There have been very few cases wherein action has been taken against defaulters. Unfortunately, it is the jute industry which is found to be the most delinquent in this respect. Sir, factories and offices have been closed without giving any notice and without taking recourse to the legal forum. Thousands of workwes and employees have been thrown out of employment mercilessly by the employers both in the private sector as well as in the public sector. But the illegality is sought to be condoned. Sir, gratuity is being denied to thousands of workers even after their retirement. Con-tract labour, casual labour in the unorganised sector who constitute 90 per cent of the labour force today are beyond any form of protection of social security. So far as health insurance to the labour force in the country is concerned, it has almost come to a collapse. The rate of minimum wage has not been revised over the years, may be over decades. Even when it is revised, it is not being implemented. Sir, what is worse is there is a lingering and mounting problem of non-payment of wages, delayed wages not onlv in the private sector but also rii me public sector. The Central Government and State Governments are found to be guilty of violating the law concerning the payment of wages. There are serious loopholes in the law. What is there in the law is only on paper. The Parliament which makes the law is found to be completely incompetent and unconcerned with regard to its enforcement. Sir, there is hardly any machinery to enforce the labour laws in the country. It is not the private sector which is in default, but the public sector also. Not less than 50,000 workers belonging to the public sector under the Central Government have not been paid their wages over months. I am glad that the Commerce Minister is sitting here. The Tea Trading Corporation comes under his Ministry. The workers in the Tea Trading Corporation have not been paid their wages for over 8 months. If Mr. Hegde can get his salary as a Minister, why should not the workers in the Tea Trading Corporation be paid their wages? Sir, this is not the only issue, even the workers in the National Textile Corporation in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal have not been paid their wages. Sir, the workers of the IDPL unit at Hyderabad have not been paid their wages. The Hyderabad City has been referred to as a riot-torn city. The workers of the IDPL

units as Gurgaon, at Rishikesh and in various parts of the country have not been paid their wages. We have talked about the Dunlop Company in West Bengal which has been closed down without giving any notice. More than 20,000 workers are in the streets. The workers in the Shaw Wallace Company and the Metal Box Company in West Bengal have not been paid their wages for months. Sir, today, at least 1,000' workers have come from Jabalpur. They are staging a *dharna* on the Parliament Street. They are protesting against the possible closedown of a power department in the heavy vehicles unit in Jabalpur. This unit belongs to the Ministry of Defence. The hon. Minister of Defence has everything to talk about but not the problem facing his own industry. I have news from Jamshedpur that 2,000 workers, who work in Tata Steel, have been thrown out of jobs. Their job was of a perennial nature but the management has thrown them out. Sir, workers are under attack as if without squeezing the workers, the national development in the country cannot take place. On the other hand, if you look at the other side of "the picture; you will find that the delinquent employers, who are even violating the foreign exchange law, are being left scot-free. Recently, a newspaper baron, who had been found to be violating the foreign exchange regulations, who had been unleashing a reign of terror on the employees of his own media, had gone abroad for so-called undue treatment. The gentleman had been allowed to go out of the country by the Enforcement Department. After having holidays there during summer, he has come to Bombay. But the Enforcement Department is not taking steps to inter-rrogate a person who has been found to be violating the foreign exchange laws of the country. Sir, the FERA is being withdrawn, and as a result, there is every apprehension that the foreign exchange laws violation will be totally whitewashed by the Government. How long will this double standard continue in the country? How long can this august House remain totally indifferent to the issue of human distress of workers without whom the national development is impossible? Therefore, I would like to implore upon you, Sir, I would like to call upon my hon. colleagues to join me in condemning absolutely and unequivocally the. atrocities that are now being committed on the working people not only in the organised sector but also in the unorganised sector. Sir, day in and day out, there was a persistent demand for enforcement of the law on the agricultural workers. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had appointed a National Commission. That Commission had recommended that there should be a law for protecting the rights of the agricultural workers. Members from different parties were on the Commission. I was also a member of that National Commission. The recommendations of that National Coommission have not been implemented by the successive Governments. Therefore, the time has come to put a stop to the atrocities now being committed on the working people. Without the participation of the working people, without improving their standard of living, without improvement in their quality of service, the nation cannot advance. Therefore, this is the time to take note of the serious situation and do something so that their miseries are remedied. I call upon the hon. colleagues, and you, Sir, the Chairman of this House, to kindly take up this national issue with the Government that is in power today.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I had also given a Zero Hour notice to you, but it has not been admitted. Sir, the fact is that the question of labour is not in the agenda of the nation. In the national agenda of this Government—whether you call it a national agenda or a national agenda—labour is being termed as an equal partner. But the equal partner does not know when the ownership is being changed. I would like to read out a letter dated 29th May, 1998 from the Labour Minister, wherein it has been stated that the equal partner owed Rs. 418 crores as statutory dues, the dues of the equal

partner in a particular company, under the Leader of the House, is Rs. 6 crores as salary, Rs. 11 crores as gratuity and Rs. 37 crores on account of provident fund. This is a company where 6,000 people are working. So, what I am trying to refer to is probably a cry in the wilderness. I am trying to substantiate that argument. Today, In this House, the Budget will be discussed. A decision has been taken that 74 per cent disinvestment will be done. The Parliament. has been informed about this decision. These companies have been constituted under an' Act of Parliament. The side'companies will be closed down. But they are still termed as "equal partner." I don't have an equal partner in my house. I do not know how they treat their equal partner in their house. Had they spoken to the equal partner? Had there been any dialogue with the workers? Had there been any dialogue with the Government regarding the disinvestments, regarding the payments, regarding the closure of the units, regarding the violation of all the labour norms? If this is the way, my humble request to the Government is, please delete from your national agenda that one sentence which you have said for the labour. The labourers had lost all their hopes in the parliament, those who had not got Rs. 418 crores. I have been shouting here for one particular Company, and Mr. Bakht knows very well that for the last four years we could not get them payment of gratuity. I am mentioning only one company. I am not shouting for the thousands of companies. If this is the attitude, let the Parliament say that labour is not in our agenda, let the working class decide it on the streets of the country. I think, that is the only option now left.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Sir, I support what Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta said because this is a very serious matter so far as the working class is concerned. Sir, they had not got not only Rs. 418 crores, but there are many other statutory dues also. The total amount is more than that. So, what I would like to submit before you is, the Government must take a serious view. We want to have more industrial development. We want to have development through industries. We want to have more foreign investment, every thing. But at what cost? Since many of us are making all these investments, can't we expect to have full participation of the working class? the working class can go along with us and contribute more, provided there is a job security, there are secure jobs, and ,the statutory dues are paid by the industrialists. Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, the public sector is the major defaulter in many cases. The public sector must show the way. Instead of reviving the public sector, instead of showing better performance and instead of keeping the industries which are performing better, the anxiety of the Government is to sell out the units and make Rs. 5,000 crores and fill up the Budget deficit. Unfortunately, the Government's attitude is, let us sell out the properties and fill up the deficit in the Budget. This is the way, Sir, that they are protecting the interests of the country as well as the workers: Look at the NTC mills. In those mills, lakhs of workers are facing this problem. In every State, even the private industries are not fulfilling these statutory obligations. I can list a hundred industries. I know that in Kerala, many private industries are not fulfilling their statutory obligations of paying the gratuity as well as the provident fund. I don't want to take much time of the House, but I only want to submit, through you, Sir, to the Government that instead of selling out all the public sector undertakings and adding that money to the exchequer, please see to it that the working class, as they are equal partners in the development of the country, also gets its due share as much share as is stipulated by the law, and that the interests of the workers are also protected. With these words, I support what Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta has said.

SHRI K.R. MALKANI (Delhi): Sir, rise to associate myself with the issue

raised by my good friend, Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta, and also by other friends. Apart from wide-spread unemployment in the country, there are millions of people who don't get their monthly wage. Month after month they don't get their wage. There are other people who don't get even the minimum wage. There are people who don't get their gratuity, and there are a number of cases where the employee's share in the provident fund is deducted from the salary, but it is never deposited in the bank; it is *Kha jao* by the employers! How long will this thing continue? We can always say that the aggrieved pafties can go to court. But we know what that means. The general feeling in the country is, God save us from going to courts or hospitals. So, this being the situation, what docs the Government propose to do? Have there been any prosecutions of those people who offended the laws, the different labour laws? Have there been any convictions I hope that the Government has some figures, and it will come out with these figures. I would suggest to the Government to consider whether it can stiffen the labour laws and put more teeth into them, and whether it can streamline the different procedures of these laws. That is all I have to say. Thank you, Sir.

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय गुरूदास दासगुप्त जो सदन के सामने और देश के सामने इस समस्या को लाए है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है। यह देश जीवित रहेगा या नही, आगे बढ़ेगा या नही, आर्थिक दृष्टि से उन्नत होगा या नही, उसका सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। और केवल कल-कारखानों में ही नही, खेत-खलिहानों में भी हमारे कृषि उद्योग का विकास होगा या नही, कृषि-जनित उद्योगों का विकास होगा यह नही? इसका भी संबंध इसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है क्योंकि जो कामगार हैं,वे संतुष्ट नही होंगे, वे जीवित नही रहेंगे, उनको जीने का अधिकार नही होगा और उनको रोजगार नही मिलेगा तो फिर यह देश आगे नही बढ़ सकता है चाहे कितना अच्छा बजटा हम क्यों न बना लें? कितने आंकड़ें हम क्यों न दे दें? एन0आर0 आईज़ को बुलाएं, विदेशी पूंजीपत्तियों को बुलाएं लेकिन इससे कोई फर्क नही पड़ेगा। केवल पूंजी से उद्योग नही चलता है, उसमें मानव श्रम की आवश्यकता होती है और पिछले कुछ दिनों से हमने देखा कि मानव श्रम की अनदेखी हम करते आए है। महोदय, मैं अगर बताऊं कि कृषिजनित उद्योगों की क्या दुर्दशा हुई ? इन्होंने शुगर मिल के बारे में बताया, जूट मिल के बारे में बताया। बिहार में भी जूट मिलें थी और जूटा तो कैश क्रॉप है। किसानों को खेती में कैश क्राप की भी जरूरत पड़ती है। हाथ में थोड़ा पैसा तो चाहिए। जब दोनों की दोनों मिलें बीमार हो गई तो वे भारत सरकार के पास दौड़ते रहे बरसों से, एक दशक बीत गया लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नही हुई, कोई कार्यवाही नही हुई।

बिहार की चीनी मिलों की बात मैंने इसी सदन में उठाई थी, वह बहुत बुरी हालत में है।मैं आपको बताऊं, केवल बिहार की अगर गिनती गिन दूं, भारतवर्ष तो बहुत बड़ा है, वहां अनेकों मिले इस तरह की है। आर्थर बटलर सरकार का प्रबंधन है, भारत वैगन्स भारत सरकार का प्रबंधन है। भारत रिफ्रैक्टरीज़ लिमिटेड, हिन्दुस्तान में इसके चार कारखाने है और स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज इसकी खरीददार है, उसके मजदूर बहुत परेशान है। हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन जो बिहार में है, उसकी हालत भी बुरी है और वह दुर्दशा में है।

अगर हम देखें कि यह क्यों हुआ? धीरे-धीरे सरकार की जो नीति है, उसके कारण ही यह हालत हुई। एक तो कैजुअलाइजेशन होता गया, परमानेंट मजदूरों की छुट्टी कर दी गई और धीरे-धीरे कैजुअल मजदूरों के जरिए काम कराने लगे। कॉन्ट्रेक लेबर को लाने लगे यद्यपि कानून बना हुआ है कॉन्ट्रेक्ट लेबर इवॉल्यूशन ऐक्ट कि परमानेंट नेंचर के काम को ठेकेदार मजदूरों से नही कराया जा सकता है लेकिन उसका धड़ल्ले से उल्लंघन हो रहा है। केवल छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों में नही, रेलवे में आप देख लीजिए, रेलवे इस देश का सबसे बड़ा इम्पलॉयर है, उसमे धड़ल्ले से परमानेंट नेचर के काम को ठेकेदारों से कराया जा रहा है, कैजुअल मजदूरों के जरिए कराया जा रहा है और सारी सुविधाएं जो है, उससे उनको वंचित रखा जा रहा है। मैटरनिटी बेनिफिट ऐक्ट, यह कानून आई0एल0ओ0 के कन्वेन्शन को रैटिफाई करके हम लोगों ने बरसों पहले, करीब चालीस साल पहले बनाया था। इसका भी धड़ल्ले से उल्लंघन हो रहा है। मलकानी जी ने बताया कि इस तरह से प्रोविडेंट फंड का गबन होता है। प्रोविडेंट फंड मजदूरों की तनख्वाह में से काट लिया जाता है लेकिन मालिक को जो अपना हिस्सा देना होता है, वे नही देते तो कब तक यह चलेगा? कब तक मजदूरों को जो श्रम करके इस देश

को आगे बढ़ाते है, उनको कब तक इस तरह से अंधेरे में रखा जाएगा? कब तक धोखे में रख जाएगा? केवल बजट में अच्छी –अच्छी बातें कह कर कहां से हम आगे बढ़ेंगे? विदेशी पूंजी के आने से क्या हम विदेशी मजदूरों को भी बुलाएंगे? क्या हम विदेशी मजदूरों को भी निमंत्रण देंगे? मैं यह सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूं और मुझे तो लगता है कि ऐन्टी लेबर पॉलिसी इस बार जो उजागर हुई है, पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्ज को जिस ढ़ंग से बजट में कहा गया है कि हम इनको ईक्विटी शेयर दे देंगे, केवल 26 प्रतिशत ईक्विटी शेयर अपने पास रखेंगे और सारे के सारे दे देंगे, जिस ढ़ंग से विदेशी पूंजीपतियों को दिया जा रहा है और कहते है कि हमारा बजट स्वदेशी है तो उस पर तो चर्चा बाद में होगी लेकिन इस नीति को बदलना चाहिए । श्रम पक्ष को अगर हम मजबूत नही करेंगे तो यह देश आगे नही बढ़ सकता है । इस देश का आर्थिक विकास नही होगा । महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दे और इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर की यह जिम्मेदारी है, वे उठ कर भागे नही सदन से । धन्यवाद ।

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, it is really disgraceful that the Government as an employer is not paying wages, gratuity and provident fund to its employees. Now this is not the first time that we have raised this issue. We have been raising this issue repeatedly for the last few years. Whenever we go to the Industry Minister or to the Textiles Minister, the standard answer is, "Go to the Finance Ministry because the Finance Ministry is not paying us the money."

When we go to the Finance Minister, the typical answer is, "The concerned department has not prepared the budget properly and it has not incorporated these items into it or the BIFR has not drawn up the revival package. So we cannot pay the wages." Whatever it is, somebody has to break the deadlock. If there is the problem of lack of communication between one department of the Government and the other, it is for the Government to resolve this problem, it is for the Government to make arrange-ments for talks between the Finance Minister and other concerned depart-ments to resolve the problem. But what should not remain unresolved is the question of paymenf of wages to the workers who have put in a lot of labour but are not getting the remuneration for the work they have done. I think it is more serious from the other point of view. How do other employers look at the Government? How do the general public look at the Government? They look at the Government as a model employer. The Government should set up such a model which shows that it conforms to all the laws and regulations which the Government itself enacted. If the Government violates its own laws, why would anybody respect these laws? The private sector has a tendency to violate laws. But if the public sector does not set up a proper example, we cannot blame the private sector. I would urge upon the Government and the Industry Minister to resolve this problem. I would request Shri Sikander Bakht—whatever be our political differences, we have very good relations, we all respect him and love him—to take special care in this regard and ensure that not a single worker remains unpaid. This is my request to the hon. Minister. Thank you.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, श्रमिकों को वेतन न मिलना, प्रावीडेंट फंड का झमेला, ग्रेचुटी का झमेला, लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन का झमेला – इस सदन में कई बार यह मुद्दा उठाया जा चुका है और हर वक्त इसको नज़रअंदाज कर दिया जा चुका है और हर वक्त इसको नज़रअंदाज कर दिया जाता है । महोदय, इस पर कॉलिंग अटेंशन किए गए गये शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिसक्शन किये गये । मैं ऐसा कोई दोषारोपणा नही करना चाहता कि दो महीने में यह सरकार सारे मामलों को सुलझा सकती थी । जो भी सरकार आज रहती, उसके सामने यह प्रॉब्लम आती । पर इस प्रॉब्लम को सोल्व करने का कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए । हमने जब से न्यू इकॉनॉमिक पॉलिसी शुरु की गई तब से डिसइनवैस्टमेंट करने लगे । उसमे कई घपले और घोटाले होने लगे । हमने एक डिसाइनवैस्टमेंट कमीशन बनाया । डिसइनवैस्ट कमीशन भी उसको अपने तरीके से डिसइनवैस्ट कर रहा है । महोदय प्रलोभन के रूप में कहा जाता है कि श्रमिक मालिक हो जाएंगे, श्रमिक हिस्सेदार बन जाएंगे, श्रमिक भागीदार बन जाएंगे ।

तरह-तरह के नये स्लोगन दिये जाते है पर टोटली अनसर्टेनिटी लेबर क्लास में है। वह देखता है कि महीने पर महीने उसको तनख्वाह नही मिलती । रिटायर होने पर उसको ग्रेचुटी और प्रॉवीडेंटा फंड नही मिलता । रिटायर होने पर उसको पता लगता है कि उसकी तनख्वाह से, सैलरी से जो आज तक प्रॉवीडेंटा फंड काटा जाता था, वह जमा नही हुआ, एल0आई0सी0 के प्रीमियम जमा नही हुए और अल्टीमेटली उसको उसका भी पैसा नही मिलता है। तब उसको पता लगता है कि उसके साथ कैसी बेइमानी सरकारी कारखानों में भी होती रही है। सरकार जो कानून बनाती है, अगर वह उसका उल्लंघन करें तो प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज पर उसको आप लागू नही करा सकते। आए दिन देखा जाता है कि प्रावीडेंट फंड कमिश्नर के पास अधिकार है कि वह किसी को ,जो प्रावीडेंट फंड का पैसा नही जमा कर रहा है, उसको गिरफ्तार किया गया? किस पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग के लेबर वैलफेयर आफिसर को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ? नही किया गया है। इसका उल्लंघन दिन पर दिन, महीने पर महीने, साल पर साल हो रहा है।...(**व्यवधान**)... अब महोदय, प्राइवेट सैक्टर तो नही करेंगे न जो शीशे में सामने नजर आता है। जब सरकारी उपक्रमों में उसे लागू नही किया जाता तो प्राइवेटा सैक्टर तो वहीं से सीखेंगे । अगर हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर डंडा लेकर चढ़ेंगे तो वह दिखाता है कि आपके फलाना कारखाने में ऐसा नही हो रहा है। महोदय, इन सारी चीजों का निराकरण करने के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को आगे कदम बढ़ाकरे सर्वदलीय मीटिंग करनी चाहिए, इसका कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए और उसके ऊपर महोदय, मेरी गुजारिश है कि आप अपने अधिकारों का प्रयोग करके इसमें एक हाउस कमेटी का भी गठन करें। जैसा अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य प्रणम मुखर्जी साहब ने बताया कि किस तरह से लेबर मिनिस्टर जवाब दे रहे हैं कि कई हजार करोड़ रुपये या कई करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए बाकी है और वे नही दिए जा रहे है । आखिर उसका प्रावधान कहां से आयेगा? तो इसके लिए एक पूरी रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा सकती है । अगर हाउस कमेटी बैठे, अगर आप हाउस कमेटी को बनायें और वह हाउस कमेटी इस चीज को पूरी तरह से देखे, बारीकी से देखकर अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट करे और सरकार उसको मानकर उसको तुरन्त लागू करे, यही मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है । मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप उस पर गौर फ़रमायेंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री बंगारू लक्ष्मण (गुजरात) : सर, यह जो मामला गुरूदास दासगुप्त जी ने उठाया है यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। पिछले कई वर्षो से जब से यह नई आर्थिक नीति आई है उस समय से लेकर के सार्वजनिक उद्योगों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की समस्याएं बढ़ती जा रही है। कई कारखाने आज बन्द है। जैसे उदाहरण दिया गया है आईडीपीएल का, पिछ्ले 20 महीनों से आईडीपीएल की सारी यूनिटस बन्द पडी है। वहां स्थिति ऐसी है कि वहां पर कारखानें काम नही कर रहे हैं, मशीनरीज बन्द पडी है। इस कारण से वहां पर सारा जंग जमा हो रहा है और कैमीकल प्लान्टस जितने भी है वह खराब होते जा रहे है। मैं आज भी दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि किसी भी मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनी के पास वह टेक्नालाजी नही है जो आईडीपीएल के पास है। सरकार अगर उस दिशा में सीरियसली विचार करे तो उस कम्पनी को चलाया जा सकता है, अच्छी तरह से चलाया जा सकता है और प्राफिट पर चलाया जा सकता है। आज उस फैक्टरी को चलाने के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। उस कम्पनी के पास साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये के ऐसेटस पड़े हुए है, दिल्ली जैसे शहर के बीचों बीच 10 एकड़ जमीन पडी हुई है, वह बेकार पडी है, उसमें कोई काम नही हो रहा है। उनकी इस प्रकार की जमीन कई जगहों पर पडी है। मुझे लगता है कि इस प्रकार के कई उदाहरण दिए जा सकते है, जैसे भारत हैवी प्लेटस और वैजेल्स है। अब उसको पिछले कई दिनों से आर्डर्स नही मिल रहे है । हालांकि इसी देश के अन्दर हमारी आयल कम्पनीज पब्लिक सैक्टर अण्डर टेकिंग्स हैं, उनके पास भारत हैवी प्लेटस और वैजेल्स को काम देने के लिए दस हजार करोड़ रुपये का काम है लेकिन वह काम पब्लिक सैक्टर अण्डर टैकिंग्स को नही दिया जा रहा है बल्कि वह काम किसी प्राइवेट को कांस्ट्रक्ट पर दिया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार डिफेन्स के अन्दर है – जैसे कई हमारे एक्सपैंशन के प्रोजक्टस हैं। नई जो मिसाइल्स बनाई जा रही हैं उसके अन्दर भी कई प्रकार के एक्सपैंशन के प्रोजेक्टस है । आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि हैदराबाद में प्रागाटूल्स के अन्दर लेटेस्ट टेक्नालाजी के साथ मशीन टूल्स की और रिसर्च की सब प्रकार की वहां पर व्यवस्था है जो कि उपयोग में लाई जा सकती है। मेरा यह कहना है कि काफी विचार करके सरकार ने बजट में कुछ बातों की घोषणा की है। जो कि पर्याप्त नही है। उससे आगे चल करके मुझे लगता है कि इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में भी जो इस इण्डस्ट्री से और मजदूरों से संबंध रखते है, उन सब को बुला कर के, बैठा करके कोई उचित हल निकाला

जाना चाहिए । भारत की जनता का हजारों-करोड़ो रुपया इस इण्डस्ट्री में लगा हुआ है, वह इण्डस्ट्रीज चले । हम बहुत ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन के चक्कर में न पड़े लेकिन अगर लेबर प्लान में कुछ इण्डस्ट्रीज को कर दिया जाए तो शायद वह इण्डस्ट्री अच्छी तरह से चल पायेंगी । जो स्टैचुटरी ड्यूज़ वगैरह हैं, उनके बारे में एक अजीब स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । कुछ इण्डस्ट्रीज के अन्दर लोगो ने अपने आप्शन सेन्ट्रल डी0ए0 फार्मूला के लिए दिए हैं, यद्यपि वह कारखाने नुकसान में है, उनके पै-रिवीज़न्स हो गए है । जो लोग इण्डस्ट्रियल डी0 ए0 पैटर्न में है, वह कारखाने नुकसान में चल रहे हैं, ऐसे कारखाने 155 हैं । इस देश के अन्दर पब्लिक सैक्टर अण्डर टैकिंग्स में, इन कारखानों में वेज़ रिवीजन्स नही हो रहे हैं पिछले दस साल से । दस साल पहले उनके जो वेज़ थे वह वेज़ आज भी है । तो इस प्रकार की दोहरी स्थिति वहां पर पैदा हो गई है जिस से काफी हार्ट बर्निंग हो रही है । मुझे लगता है कि सरकार इस दिशा में ध्यान दे रही है क्योंकि ये समस्याएं हम सरकार के सामने नई नही आई हैं ।

श्री सभापति : हो गया है । बैठ जाइये । श्री कुलदीप नैयर ।

श्री बंगारू लक्ष्मण : ये पिछली समस्याएं है । इनके ऊपर बैठकर के विचार कर लेना चाहिए और इसी बात के साथ मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR (Nominated): Sir, when I was a student, I used to read, 'workers are going to unite and rule the world.'

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): What is happening to the time? I will not be able to make my statement.

श्री कुलदीप नैयर : सिर्फ पांच मिनट लूंगा सिकन्दर बख्त जी, बस पांच मिनट ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know whether you have anything on labour.

श्री कुलदीप नैयर : हां-हां, वहीं पर आ रहा हूं, पहले थोडी तहमीद तो बना लूं । वे तहमीद के बगैर सुनते नही है ।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : नही-नही कोई फायदा नही है, दर्जनों नाम इसमें और जोड़ा दिए गए है । क्या फायदा है साहब?

†شری سکندر بخت: نہیں نہیں کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے۔ درجنوں نام اس میں اور جوڑ دئے گئے ہیں۔ کیا فائدہ ہے صاحب۔

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: Labour has become an increasingly dispensable commodity and I particularly bring to your notice, Sir, the working journalists. The working journalists have an Act and this has been there from the days of Jawaharlal Nehru and today it is being circumvented through contract. So, journalists are now not enjoying a permanent job as they used to. That is what Jawaharlal Nehruji said because this involved the freedom of the press. Now proprietors are circumventing it and giving them jobs only on contract. One recent example is that of an editor, Mr. H.K. Dua who has been dismissed by the Times of India. What was his fault? The fault was that, he did not want to toe the line of the proprietor in going to the court with him or in writing in favour of him because there was a FERA violation against him. My submission to Mr. Bakhat is that, he should see labour in a larger perspective. It is not only a person working in the factory who is suffering but also the conditions are pitiable in public sector where he does not get his due. But wherever a worker is working, he is not getting his due and particularly, I draw your attention to the journalists and to the dismissal of the Editor because here it is not really a question of paise or rupees. It is something bigger and that is the freedom of the press and the freedom of the editor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND THE

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic Script

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): Sir, I am indeed grateful to Shri Gurudas Das Gupta for raising this issue and to other Members for expressing their views based on their experience. Sir, I must admit that there has been widespread violation of labour laws in the country and this is a legacy, as Mr. Ahluwalia has said. This is a legacy which we have inherited. Now we are in the ruling party. So we have inherited from the Congress Party, from the Janata Dal and the United Front also. Sir, there is a need to have a fresh look at the existing laws. The first National Labour Commission was established in 1966. They submitted their Report in 1969. Now 29 years have passed after that and no new Labour Commission has been appointed. There is a need for appointing a new Labour Commission, that is a Second Labour Commission. After the taking over of this Government, the hon. Labour Minister convened a meeting on 15th April of all the unions and entrepreneurs and some preliminary work has been done and we are going towards establishing a Second Labour Commission in the days to come. Some preliminary work has been done and we will go ahead. Some reference has been made to the National Agenda that there is no reference about it. I must read for the knowledge of the Members Item No. 10. "We will make labour both. . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU (West Bengal): We want you to listen to our suggestions.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Now you should listen. Don't you want the Government to respond? ..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: We want you to listen to our suggestions. The existing acts are not being implemented.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Yes, yes, I am responding to your suggestions. Item No. 10: "We will make labour both organised and unorganised, an equal and proud partner in the production of the nation's wealth and in its progress. Laws relating to equal pay for equal work for men and women shall be strictly implemented." Child labour laws will also be reviewed. From this point of view, there is a need to look at all the labour laws and from that point of view we are considering the appointment of a Second Labour Commission who can take an overall view of all the existing laws which need review.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Kataria.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: There is no question of changing the law. ..*(Interruptions)*

श्री दीपांकर मुखर्जी : ये क्या हो रहा है?...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: This is not the issue. I welcome the Second Labour Commission. I welcome it. But what about the payment of wages? Under the Minister, the Leader of the House, under his Department a large number of units in West Bengal have not paid wages. We want an assurance from the Government that it will pay back the wages and ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: There is no question of changing the law. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This part is over. *(Interruptions)*

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम के साथ-साथ एक हाउस कमेटी का गठन किया जाए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This part is over, He has replied. *(Interruptions)* The next member, please *(Interruptions)* Shri Virendra Kataria, please.

Hurdles in implementation of schemes under M.P.L.A.D.

श्री वीरेन्द्र कटारिया : (पंजाब) : जनाब चयेरमैन साहब, एक शेर है कि "बरक गिरती है बेचारे मुसलमानों पर" । कभी कभार बोलने का मौका मिलता है और इसी